Student Name:

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Q1. A 45-year-old female with a history of autoimmune hepatitis presents with persistent symptoms despite initial treatment with prednisone. What is the next step in management?

Answer Space

Q2. A 60-year-old male with cirrhosis and HCV genotype 4 is starting treatment. He has decompensated cirrhosis. What is the recommended regimen?

Answer Space

Q3. List the three methods for modifying drug doses in patients with hepatic impairment.

Answer Space

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Q4. A 35-year-old patient with chronic Hepatitis B is prescribed Lamivudine. Explain the mechanism of action.

Answer Space

Q5. A patient with chronic liver disease requires analgesia. List the considerations for using opioids.

Answer Space

ATP-1420-1524

1. Which of the following is the primary clinical toxicity associated with the use of Ribavirin?

(A) Hemolytic anemia
(B) Renal impairment
(C) Cardiac arrhythmia
(D) Hepatic steatosis

2. What is the recommended maximum daily dose of acetaminophen for a patient with liver disease?

(A) Less than 2 grams
(B) Exactly 4 grams
(C) More than 6 grams
(D) Up to 8 grams

3. Which drug is the specific antidote for Paracetamol (NABQ) induced hepatotoxicity?

(A) N-acetylcysteine
(B) Activated charcoal
(C) Vitamin K injection
(D) Sodium bicarbonate

4. Which of the following antibiotics is strictly contraindicated in patients with liver disease due to the risk of cholestasis?

(A) Erythromycin estolate
(B) Amoxicillin clavulanate
(C) Ciprofloxacin tablets
(D) Doxycycline capsules

5. What is the mechanism of action of Sofosbuvir in the treatment of Hepatitis C?

(A) NS5B polymerase inhibitor
(B) NS3/4A protease inhibitor
(C) NS5A replication inhibitor
(D) Viral entry site blocker

6. A 55-year-old male with chronic HCV and a Child-Pugh score of 11 presents for treatment. Based on the guidelines, what is the appropriate dose adjustment for drugs primarily metabolized by the liver?

(A) 50% reduction
(B) 25% reduction
(C) 10% reduction
(D) No adjustment

7. Which of the following is a key clinical finding in the diagnosis of Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NAFLD)?

(A) Elevated liver enzymes
(B) Decreased serum albumin
(C) Increased prothrombin time
(D) Reduced bilirubin levels

8. Which of the following is a serious adverse effect associated with the co-administration of Harvoni and Amiodarone?

(A) Symptomatic bradycardia
(B) Acute renal failure risk
(C) Severe skin rash onset
(D) Fatal pulmonary edema

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9. What is the primary mechanism of action of Lamivudine in treating Chronic Hepatitis B?

(A) Inhibits DNA polymerase
(B) Inhibits RNA polymerase
(C) Blocks viral entry site
(D) Prevents viral assembly

10. Which of the following is a recommended treatment for active autoimmune hepatitis?

(A) Prednisone with azathioprine
(B) Interferon with ribavirin
(C) Sofosbuvir with ledipasvir
(D) Lamivudine with tenofovir

11. Which of the following drugs is contraindicated in liver failure due to its potential to impair renal function and exacerbate liver dysfunction?

(A) NSAIDs
(B) Opioids
(C) Statins
(D) Insulin

12. What is the specific target of Ledipasvir in the treatment of HCV?

(A) NS5A
(B) NS3A
(C) NS5B
(D) NS4A

13. Which of the following is a risk factor for NAFLD?

(A) Obesity
(B) Anemia
(C) Asthma
(D) Allergy

14. What is the Child-Pugh score for a patient with normal liver function?

(A) 5
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 15

15. Which of the following is a common side effect of Sofosbuvir?

(A) Fatigue
(B) Jaundice
(C) Alopecia
(D) Diarrhea

ATP-1420-1524

ANSWER SHEET

1 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	31 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	61 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	91 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
2 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	32 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	62 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	92 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
3 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	33 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	63 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	93 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
4 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	34 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	64 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	94 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
5 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	35 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	65 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	95 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
6 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	36 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	66 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	96 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
7 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	37 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	67 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	97 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
8 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	38 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	68 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	98 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
9 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	39 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	69 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	99 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
10 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	40 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	70 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	100 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
11 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	41 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	71 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	101 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
12 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	42 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	72 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	102 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
13 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	43 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	73 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	103 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
14 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	44 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	74 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	104 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
15 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	45 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	75 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	105 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
16 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	46 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	76 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	106 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
17 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	47 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	77 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	107 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
18 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	48 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	78 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	108 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
19 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	49 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	79 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	109 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
20 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	50 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	80 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	110 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
21 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	51 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	81 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	111 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
22 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	52 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	82 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	112 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
23 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	53 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	83 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	113 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
24 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	54 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	84 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	114 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
25 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	55 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	85 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	115 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
26 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	56 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	86 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	116 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
27 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	57 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	87 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	117 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
28 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	58 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	88 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	118 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
29 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	59 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	89 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	119 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
30 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	60 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	90 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	120 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

ATP-2026-1783

MODEL ANSWER KEY

1 (A)	31 (A)	61 (A)	91 (A)
2 (A)	32 (A)	62 (A)	92 (A)
3 (A)	33 (A)	63 (A)	93 (A)
4 (A)	34 (A)	64 (A)	94 (A)
5 (A)	35 (A)	65 (A)	95 (A)
6 (A)	36 (A)	66 (A)	96 (A)
7 (A)	37 (A)	67 (A)	97 (A)
8 (A)	38 (A)	68 (A)	98 (A)
9 (A)	39 (A)	69 (A)	99 (A)
10 (A)	40 (A)	70 (A)	100 (A)
11 (A)	41 (A)	71 (A)	101 (A)
12 (A)	42 (A)	72 (A)	102 (A)
13 (A)	43 (A)	73 (A)	103 (A)
14 (A)	44 (A)	74 (A)	104 (A)
15 (A)	45 (A)	75 (A)	105 (A)
16 (A)	46 (A)	76 (A)	106 (A)
17 (A)	47 (A)	77 (A)	107 (A)
18 (A)	48 (A)	78 (A)	108 (A)
19 (A)	49 (A)	79 (A)	109 (A)
20 (A)	50 (A)	80 (A)	110 (A)
21 (A)	51 (A)	81 (A)	111 (A)
22 (A)	52 (A)	82 (A)	112 (A)
23 (A)	53 (A)	83 (A)	113 (A)
24 (A)	54 (A)	84 (A)	114 (A)
25 (A)	55 (A)	85 (A)	115 (A)
26 (A)	56 (A)	86 (A)	116 (A)
27 (A)	57 (A)	87 (A)	117 (A)
28 (A)	58 (A)	88 (A)	118 (A)
29 (A)	59 (A)	89 (A)	119 (A)
30 (A)	60 (A)	90 (A)	120 (A)

ATP-2026-15

ESSAY ANSWERS & MNEMONICS

Q1. A 45-year-old female with a history of autoimmune hepatitis presents with persistent symptoms despite initial treatment with prednisone. What is the next step in management?

Answer:
- Cyclosporine
- Methotrexate

Explanation: If patients do not respond to the first-line therapy of prednisone and azathioprine, second-line agents like cyclosporine or methotrexate are indicated.

💡 **Mnemonic: س(حرف = Methotrexate م(حرف = Cyclosporine عشان المريض يرجع سليم، لازم نستخدم أدوية تانية: حرف)س و م(= سيبك من اللي فات وجرب دول (س)!**

Q2. A 60-year-old male with cirrhosis and HCV genotype 4 is starting treatment. He has decompensated cirrhosis. What is the recommended regimen?

Answer:
- Ledipasvir + Sofosbuvir (Harvoni)
- Ribavirin

Explanation: For treatment-naïve patients with HCV genotype 4 and decompensated cirrhosis, the combination of Harvoni and Ribavirin is recommended.

💡 **Mnemonic: ل(حرف = Ledipasvir س(حرف = Sofosbuvir ر(حرف = Ribavirin عشان نعالج الحالة دي: حرف)ل و س(و ر(= لسه راجعين من السفر)!**

Q3. List the three methods for modifying drug doses in patients with hepatic impairment.

Answer:
- Decrease dose and retain usual interval
- Retain usual dose and increase interval
- Decrease dose and increase interval

Explanation: Dose adjustment in hepatic impairment involves either reducing the dose, increasing the dosing interval, or a combination of both to avoid toxicity.

💡 **Mnemonic: ق(حرف = Q-dose decrease ز(حرف = Z-interval increase ك(حرف = K-combination عشان نظبط الجرعة: حرف)ق و ز(و ك(= قزقز كبدة يا بطل (ق)!**

Q4. A 35-year-old patient with chronic Hepatitis B is prescribed Lamivudine. Explain the mechanism of action.

Answer: • Cytosine analog
• Phosphorylated to active triphosphate form
• Competitively inhibits HBV DNA polymerase

Explanation: Lamivudine is a cytosine analog that requires intracellular phosphorylation to its active triphosphate form to inhibit HBV DNA polymerase.

💡 **Mnemonic: س(حرف = Cytosine عشان نفهم اللاميفودين: ف(حرف = Phosphorylated) ت(حرف = Triphosphate) ك(حرف = Competitively (س = سيف تامر كان كاتب ك(و) ت(و) ف(و)!**

Q5. A patient with chronic liver disease requires analgesia. List the considerations for using opioids.

Answer: • Use lowest possible dose
• Use long intervals between doses
• Tramadol and hydromorphone are safer

Explanation: Opioids should be used with extreme caution in liver disease, utilizing the lowest effective dose and longer intervals, with specific agents being preferred.

💡 **Mnemonic: ق(حرف = Q-lowest dose عشان المسكنات في الكبد: ط(حرف = T-long intervals) ت(حرف = Tramadol) ه(حرف = Hydromorphone (ق = قطة تهوهو ه(و) ت(و) ط(و)!**